## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Old and New Worlds to be Connected by Electric Wires.

Wonderfal Progress of Telegraphic Communication Around the Globe.

SCIENCE GIRDLING THE EARTH

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMARINE SECTION.

the "New York, Newfoundlan" and London Telegraphic

Company" with the "Trans A lantic Telegraphic Company," the great submarine telegraph which is to connect the Old and New Worlds will not only be completed on the 22d of January, 1858, but in successful operation. When this great project was spouse of a few years ago, it was condemned at once as utt-rly impracticable ter then weionaries. A handred objections were urged against t and it was supposed for a time that it had been totally abandoned. But those who had con-ceived the idea were thoroughly practical men; they had money and means at their disposal; they had examine ! all the objections, and arrived at the conclusion, after a calm and impartial consideration of the whole subject, that it could be carried into effect. They contended that if it were possible to lay a sub-marine telegraph between England and France, that, with proper means and facilities the same could be done between Amer ca and Europe, and those means and we understant, has not been commenced yet, but the con mod her been made and everything prepared to insure it admitted, is a stupendous one; out so many things have is little reason now to doubt of its ultimate suc-And here, before entering into a description of the purpose of showing the progress that has already been made in telegraphing from the time of its discovery to the present, and the remarkable and almost incredible which have been accomplished through its

gency.
The first electric telegraph established in the United The patent was secured by the inventor (Professor Morse) in 1837, by whom the electro-magnetic agency his, meny attempts had been made in Europe to employ electricity in the transmission of intelligence from distant points, but with only partial success. The credit of discovery is claimed by a number of others, among whom are Mr. Alexander Bain, Professors Charles T. Jackson and Sti-nhiel, all of whose atles to it appear to be equally valid with that of Prorse. The first telegraph, as we have stated, was constructed between Washington and Baltimore, s ce of about forty miles, by Professor Morse and his associates—Congress having made a grant of thirty thousand dollars to enable them to put it in operation. The success which attended this led to the establi of another line the following year, between New York, ended, in 1846, to Baltimore. This, at the time, was considered astonishing progress, and it was prophesied that before ten years the principal cities of the Union would be brought into instant communication; but th me when the same intimate connection would e established between the Old World and the New. During the year 1846, a line was opened from Albany to Buffalo, and another from New York to Boston. The construction of other lines followed in such rapid suc on, that in the course of eleven years-that is from 1844 to the present time—their aggregate length wever: ter a telegraph line to the Pacific has not only en proposed, but a company has been already or-nized and a charter obtained for the purpose. By the time this and a number of others at present in con

United States alone.

In Europe the progress of the work has not been so rapid, and the total length of the lines completed, or in course of completion, does not exceed thirty thousand miles. This includes the lines established by the Rusdan government in its own dominions, both before and have an aggregate of seventy-two thousand miles of telegraph on both continents, which it is proposed to connect by a separate and distinct line stretched across

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. ed in the way of such an undertaking that it was conidered shoot impossible. The wire, it was proved by bequest attempts, could not be wholly insulated, and by contact with the water as to lose its efficiency. Elemp, saturated with tar, was employed; but in course of time it was found that the water penetrated through that, and the project was about being abandoned as hopelees, when a new material was discovered which was most needed, the valuable properties of gutta percha and its entire adaptabilty to this purpose were made known. It was tested with the most signal success -found not only to resist the action of the water, but that it would not interfere with the progress of the electric fluid as it passed along the wire. This important fact once established, the attempt to connot a sub marine telegraph between France and Engrult. A 'actory for the manu'acture of the "sub ma-rine telegraph cable," as it was called, was erected in our miles of it were made and ready to be laid down from Calais to Dover. The cable used was composed of the gutta percha which enclosed the wires, hemp steeped in a solution of tar and tallow, and iron wire, of the hickert hind. The process of manufacturing this ca-ble is exceedingly simple. The copper wire, which is not much thicker than the wire of which pins are made, is much thicker than the wire of which pins are made, is sompletely covered by gutta percha. Four of these, such of which is about as thick as an ordinary sized of the stem, are bound round with hemp prepared as we have described, and over this again is wound the iron wire. The winding of this wire requires great care to prevent its breaking, as it would be next to impossible to repair any damage after it was laid. Nine miles of his cable can be manufastured every day.

The cable of four wires which connects Dower with Calais, is about an firsh and a half a dismeter, and is galvanized, to keep it from usting. We saw a specimen of this cable which and been taken up after lying in the water for four ears, and it was as perfect as when first put down. In addition to this, there are two other cables, one consecting Calais with Ostend, and the other connecting

These, however, are not the only submarine telegraphs which have been constructed in the Old World, for we ind that the French and Sardinian governments are at ind that the French and Sardinian governments are at treeent engaged in the completion of one extending from farseilles to Algiers, by way of Spexis, Corstos and ardinia. Of this line about 280 miles will be under rater, and will be composed of cables containing four rires. When finished, the connection between Europe and Africa will be complete, and as it is proposed by the English government to run a telegraph a connection with this across the northern coast of Africa, by way of the Inthus of the Letting of the Letting of the Letting the Continents of the Letting to the continents of the Letting the Continents of the Letting the Lettin to their possessions in the East, three continents the brought into as direct communication with each ther as New York and New Orleans. Surprising as all

THE GREAT ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. An errousous impression has been generally formed in regard to the points at which this line will commence on this side—a large number being of the opinion that it is situated somewhere in the immediate vicinity of New York, and that it must be at least three thousand miles in length. If this were really the case, there would be very good reason for supposing the whole scheme as ut-terly impracticable; but, fortunately, it is not so—the distance to be traversed not being more than 1680 miles John's, in Newfoundland, and Core, on the southern coast of Iraland. The company wh have undertaken this work, or rather a portion of it, as it is the joint work. is entitled the "New York, Newfoundland and Loude : Telegraph Company," and is composed of the following

Peter Cooper.
Moses Taylor,
President.
Vice President.
Chandler White.
Peter Cooper.
Vice President.
Moses Taylor,
Moses Taylor,
Moses Taylor.
Moses Taylor.
Moses Taylor. Treasurer. Moses Taylor.
Electrician Samuel F. B. Morse.

These gentlemen, about a year and a half ago, having carefully weighed and considered the difficulties by which the enterprise was baset, applied to the colonial government of Newfoundland for a charter granting them the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, of running a telegraph across teat island, and through any of the they not only succeeded in obtaining this, but as an encouragement to the enterprise, five thousand pounds sterling were appropriated by that government towards the construction of a bridle path across the island, which was considered indispensable for the regulation and repair of the telegraph. Their liberality, however, did not stop nore; for realizing the the country and in developing its resources, they secured to the company the interest on fifty thousand pounds sterling for twenty years, and made them a present of fifty square miles of land, which they are at liberty to select in any part of the island. The conditions on which these generous gifts have been made, is the com-pletion of the line to St. Joha's. In addition to all this, across the Atlantic. The charter has been ratified by the home government, and the work is at present ra-picly progressing towards completion. They were also successful in obtaining an exclusive charter from Prince Edward Island for the same term, and purchased one which had been previously obtained in New Brunswick. It was still necessary, however, for them to secure one from Canada, giving them full liberty to cross any part of the territory which they might consider neces-sary. In addition to the fifty miles presented by the government of Newfoundland, they received 1,000 acres from that of Prince Edward's I-land, and were granted every privilege they asked, and which they deemed necessary to carry out their work successfully.

The company having now obtained all, and more than they had asked for, proceeded energetically to work, and, as a preliminary step, made a contract with Professor Morse, by which they secured the use of his patents and all renewals. A steamer was purchased and eent to Newfoundland with an engineer and assistants, and, about six hundred men having been engaged, operations were immediately commenced. The route over which the line was to be constructed is a perfect wilderness, and presents, one would suppose, an almost in-superable obstacle in the way of the enterprise; but such was the energy brought to the work that it will be completed in less than four months. While the company structing their line, they had others engaged in the selection of and exploration of the land which had been granted by the government. The services of three mi-perslogists were secured, and their investigations re and one of copper, besides valuable tracts of ship timber and several quarries of alabaster and state. The discovery of these is only one of the many benefits which it is expected the new telegraph will confer upon that portion of the British possessions. The length of the route which will be traversed by the line of the new company is seven hundred miles, and extends from St. Jehns to Cape Tormentine. Communing at this cape, it runs through the Straits of Northum berland to Prince Edward's Is'and, a distance of ten miles and a half; thence to Cape East, thence to Cape Breton, and thence to St. Johns. A portion of this route

Brunswick, through Boston and Maine. But'as the great objects, to the accomplishment of which all these operations may be regarded as merely preliminary, could not be undertaken without the assistance of some telegraph company in Europe, they deputed one of their number to visit England, for the purpuse of securing the co-operation of one of the principal companies there. The same success which attended them in their previous negotiations, followed them here. A contract was made posed of French and English capitalists, by which that company agreed to construct and lay down at their own expense and risk, a submarine cable extending from Ireland to St. Johns, at the time already stated. This contract also binds the two companies to operate in con-nection with each other, to the exclusion of all other lines for the period of fifty years. We were shown a specimen of the cable which is to be laid across the Atlantic, and which has no less than six wires. It is about two inches in diameter, and is considered strong enough to bear all the straining to which it may be subject. The whole at ten millions of dollars, but such are the expectation that have been formed of its success, that it will more than pay for itself in three months. This may seem in-credible; but if the calculations which have been made in regard to it are borne out, the receipts will amount to over six times the amount of capital invested in it. In justice, however, to the company, we must say that they have formed no such estimate of its success, although they are confident that it will pay liberally. The sable, as we have said, has six wires, and these are capable of transmitting seventy two thousand words in twenty-four hours. Now, the rate which it is proposed to charge, is twenty-five dollars for every ten operation, the annual receipts will, at this rates amount to sixty-five millions seven hundred thousand dollars—an almost fabulous amount. We are authorized to state, however, that if all the wires are kept in constant operation the rate will be reduced to the lowest possible figure, which will pay them a fair interest in the capitol invested.

The weight of the great submarine cable will be eight tons to the mile, making an aggregate of about thirteen thousand tons, which will require at least four of the thousand tons, which will require at least four of the largest sized steamers in its laying down. In this connec-tion we may state that there is at present building in England, a steamship seven hundred feet in length, and capable of carrying over twenty thousand tons. Should she be finished in time, she may be employed in laying this gigantic cable. It would certainly be a good idea to employ the largest vessel ever constructed in laying the greatest submarine telegraph the world has ever heard of.

heard of.
We have spoken of the success which attended all the movements of the company, but there is one remarkable fact connected with it, which is still more deserving of mention. It was at first feared that the inequalities which were supposed to exist in the bed of the cosan between Ireland and Newfoundland would present an between Ireland and Newfoundland would present an insurmountable barrier to the completion of the project; but it has been proved by Ireut Maury that there are no such inequalities in this part of the ocean. In the summer of 1853, Lieut Berryman, in command of the United States brig Dolphin, was employed in making deep sea soundings along the purposed route From Newfoundland to Ireland, Lieut. Maury says, the distance between the nearest points is one thousand six From Newfoundland to Ireland, Lieut. Manry says, the distance between the nearest points is one thousand six hundred miles, and the bettom of the see between these is a plateau, which appears to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them out of harm's way. It is neither toe deep now too shallow, yet it is so deep that the wires, once landed, will remain forever beyond the reach of vessels, anchors, neebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so shallow that the wires may be readly ledged upon the bottom. The depth of the

be readily lodged upon the bottom. The depth of the plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the

shores of Newfoundland, from the dep'h of afteen hun- ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. dred to two thousand fathous as it approaches those of Ireland. A wire laid a ross from Newfoundiand would pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on the plateau alluded to, and where the waters of the ses, acplateau amode to, and where the waters of the sea, ac-cording to Lisut. Manry, appear as quiet and as completely at rest as the bottom of a mill poad-He says that there are no perceptible currents' and no abrading sgents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this t-legraph plateau; and this infer ence he derives from the study of a fact which becam brown to him in making deep sea soundings. Lieut. Berryman, it appears, brought up with the apparatus specimens of the bottom from this plateau, which, when examined with the microscope, were found to coasist entirely of shells so minute as not to be perceptible to the eye. These little shells at once suggested the fact that there are no currents at the bottom of the son from which they are taken—that the spot where they were found was their burial place, and that after having

lived and died on the surface, they had sunk gradually until they reached the bottom, where they had lain an disturbed by currents; for had there been currents here, they would doubtless have been swept, abors sed, and mingled up with the other microscopic remains which lie at the bottom of the ocean, such as acts; sand, gravat and other matter; but not a particle of sand or gravel was found among them.

Here, then, in this simely discovery of Lieut. Manny, and in that of the piculiar and valuable properties of gutts persha institute flags appears to have compired in flavor of the great submarine tolegraph, which is to connect Europe and America. Whatever opinions others may entertain of its probable success, those who have undertaken the work, and who have invested their captain in the uncertaking, are most sanguine regarding it; and they are men who, we think, would not be easily carried away by their eathusiasm if the prospects of success, were not very certain.

EFFECTS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE SUBMARIME TELE-

EFFECTS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE SUBMABINE TELE-

The first fact that strikes a person in considering the effects which must result from the success of this enterprise, is the annihilation of both space and time between the Old and the New Worlds. We can have the news lish it simultaneously with the English papers.
Thus the Herald will be enabled to publish the proceedings in the British Parliament, the intelligence from the seat of war and any other important information, on the same morning that it appears in the Times. We might go somewhat further, and say that we could publish the news before it transpires; that is, if we made no allowance for the difference between Huglieb and American time. Say, for instance, that the line had been completed before the death of the late Czar, and that intelligence of the event reached Eng land at four o'clock in the afternoon, we would have received it at eleven o'clock on the morning of the same day, as the sun rises five hours earlier on the English the stock markets in London, Liverpool, and many of the principal cities in Europe, may also be made known meet on 'Change. Then, again, our great mercantile firms can transmit their orders by it to dif-ferent parts of Europe, and countermand them with the same rapidity, should they find it their interest to do so. It is hardly possible to calculate the effects of this stupendous undertaking if successful; and if laid, there can bardly, it is thought, be a doubt of its success in a pecuniary point of view. When it is con-sidered that it will be connected with the various lines

success in a pecuniary point of view. When it is considered that it will be connected with the various lines on both sides of the Atlantic, and that it will be the only means of communication between them, it would seem as if the six wires, of which it is composed, would be inadequate to the demand that will be made upon them. Such, we are told, is the opinion of some who have had a long experience in telegraphing, and why predict that before five years classe two sub-mar ne cables will be required inastest of one.

We have alluced to the enterprise of the Eoglish and French governments in the establishment of new lines of telegraph through different parts of their dominions, but the mestsurprising feat which they have yet performed was in the laying of the great sub-mirine cable through the Black Sea, a distance of over three hundred miles. Through means of this the Cr man is brought into direct and constant communication with the governments at Paris and London, and it is said that Louis Napoleon is embled to direct the movements of the army before Sebastopol through the same wonderful agency. The Ruesian government seems to be actuated by the same spirit of enterprise, and talks of soustructing tolegraph lines even to the utmost verge of its dominions. Should it do so, should the East India line be established, and should the Atlantic telegraph be successful, we will have a complete guide around the earth. A company has been already chartered to construct a line along the Mismaspit to San Francisco, thus uniting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In the event of the Russian government carrying out its project, this might be connected with the terminus of their line at the nearest government carrying out its project, this might be con-pected with the terminus of their line at the nearest point on the extreme boundary of their Auntic posses-London by way of St. Petersburg, the girdle would be complete. Though this may seem improbable now, he is a fool who would say, in looking back at the great progress which has been made in science during the past fifty years, that it is impossible.

Base Ball.

A grand match of this national game was played yes-terday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between the by thirteen runs. The play was good all round, espe-cially the Knickerbocker's. This is the first time the Eagle Club have played the full force of the Knickerbockers. Dupignac and Gibbes deserve especial notice. Wadsworth makes too many foul balls; he must alter his play. Knickerbocker Club—Hehind man, De Bost pitcher, Talman; judge, Ladd. Eagle Club—Behind man, Place; pitcher, Gibbes; judge, Mott. Umpire, Van Cott, of the Gotham Club. The ground was well covered with spectators. The score at close stood as follows:—

	BAGLE CLUB.
Runs.	Run
Adams 2	Winterbotham
Kissam 4	Place
De Bost 5	Gibben
Talman 1	Hyatt
Dupignac 2	Houseman
Davis 3	Baker
Fager 4	Cmith
Wadsworth 3	Smith
Conover 3	Leonard
COBOVET 3	Oliver
Total27	Total
11 runs was got the 1st	O rans were got the le

innings, 1 the 2d, 6 the 3d, innings, 11 the 2d, 2 th and 9 the 4th. The Eagle and Empire Clubs play a match, at the Elysian Fields, Heboken, on the 15th inst.

City Politics.

MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE—ALDER MAN BRIGGS PRESENT WITH A BLACK EYE. There was quite a spirited meeting of the (old men's)
Whig General Committee held last night at the Broad Way House, General Hall presiding, and Charles S. Tappan officiating as socretary. Among the members in attendance was Alderman Briggs, just fresh from his rough and tumble fight with Frank O'Keefe. The Ill-

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. A meeting of this Committee was held last night at Tammany Hall. After the usual preliminary business, a special committee of three was appointed to draft re solutions, who reported the following:—

solutions, who reported the following:—
Resolved, That we, the representatives of the young demorracy of this great city, have wanted the audien rise of
a party in our midst, of so known principles, having no particular aim but the grapping of temporary power, with feelings of no little surprise, bolleving, as we always have, that
the good sense of the American people was average to secret
pointical organizations of any kind; and believing, as we do,
that the continued oxistence of such a party must inevitably
result in overthrowing any nation whose people oncourage
their cristence. result in overtorousing any constraints of "Old Virginis" have been existence.

Resolved, That the democracy of "Old Virginis" have added new leurels to their well-earned reputation, and that we congratulate them upon being the first to stem the torrest of modern fanaticism. That in the election of Henry A. Wise, the well known stateman of their proud State, they have become entitled to the honorable name of the

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS

BF-ASSEMBLING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES Spirited Debate in the English

Parliament.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

Reinforcement of the Allies in the Crimea

DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

Unprecedented Sales of Cotton at an Advance in Prices.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS TO 91 3-1.

BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH, 21 WALL ST. HALIFAX, June 5, 1855. The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, arrived here at 4 10 P. M., to-day. She was off this port nearly all day yesterday, but unable to enter, owing to the thick weather The A. sailed for Boston at six cleck this evening, where she be will be due Thursday

The Africa reports speaking Way 26, in the English Channel, the steamer Atlantic from New York. The Washington sailed from Southampton for New fork, on the 23d of May, with 260 passengers

The news is of an interesting character, and commercially it is highly important. A deputation had recently seen Lord Palmerston, and

expect to obtain an unconditional pardon for Smith

The ship G. L. Lampson, Capt. Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea, May 4th. The master, crew, and twelve passengers, were rescued by the bark Cortagos, The ship Empress Eugenie was abandoned at sea in s

The Sarah Sancs had been taken as a troop ship. The yacht America is again advertised for sale at Gos-

In the Liverpool cotton market the week's sales reached over 150,000 bales, the largest business ever known, and prices had considerably advanced. Cossols had advanced about two per cent, closing at

Freights from Liverpool to the United States unchanged, and well supported.

THE WAR.

REOPENING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. On the leth of May, Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, Bourquency, and suggested that the members of the conference should meet again. The French and English

Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood

that if they assent to a meeting, Count Buol will thereat Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory pro-cessls is that Russis and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ship they will keep in the Black Sea-Ergland and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the conference will be re-opened, and a meeting would be held on Saturday, the 26th, without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, an I another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would be present. Lord Palmerston's explanations in Parliament would in-

dicate that these meetings are preliminary only.

The Austrian Envoy, M. Reckberg, leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilisation of the German federal forces. It is also further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all the German courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA. REINFORCEMENT OF THE ALLIES—POPULARITY OF THE PRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF. General Pelissier's appointment is immensely popule

and operations on a great scale are confidently hope: for. It is surmised that Pelissier will make a bold at-It is said that Omar Pashs has offered to take and hold

Simpherppol with his Turks, if the French will support is advances. The secret expedition which was recal from Kertsch, is reported to have again sailed; destina-The recent arrival of three French Divisions under Ger

erals Aurell, Hessillon, and Angely, make the allied force in the Crimen about 200,000-namely: 120,000 All the troops from the camp of Meslem have been hipped to the Crimea.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as Many improvements have been made at Balaklava har bor. ha Bired labor is abundant.

May 10.—A severe combat took place during the night along the right attach, and the musket and bayonet were used for an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under the cover of their batteries. The city and allied batteries then kept up a hot fire for two hours number is not yet reported.

The night was very dark, and the fight lasted half an

MAY 12 .- During a severe storm of rain and the darkness of night the Russians made another sortie against the left attack, charging clear up to the British trenches, and some of them leaping over the parapets they were bayonetted. They fought most desperately. The rain having damaged their ammunition they attacked with rockets. Their loss was severe. The British lost a captain and over a hundred billed and wounded.

MAY 19.—Gortschakoff telegraphs:—"The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate. Both sides are re-pairing and erecting batteries. The battles before the

"A very lively combat against our important position has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The nemy's loss was enormous, and ours considerable."
The Faris Patric gives further particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine bastion, on the night of the 22d, and again on the 23d, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC. French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the Engish squadron. The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the English fleet was at

Vargen.
Official information had reached the British Consul at Eleinore that the Russian government had ordered all ships of war at Constadt to be sunk, except eight

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th, state that all the fortified harbors in the Hay of Finland are placed

in a state of siege.

General Vivian has selected a site for a camp for the Turkish force, officered by Christians, near Kandili.

The Austrian squadron about to leave Trieste will ren-

dezveus at Salamiah.

The mortality is the Austrian army in Galicia con inues great. Fifteen thousand have died and twentyhree thousand are in the hospital.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that Gener

onim's proclamation of martial law in the principal

o desert. Mouhtar Bey has been appointed Chief of the Turkish Finance Department. His character is hegest.

An imperial ukase of Marco 27 authories the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland.

The Montleur of to day contains a despatch from Gen.
Pellasier, dated May 25, stating as follows:—The
French on the 25th of May occupied a large place
d'armie between the central basions and the seashore, where the enemy would collect large forces. The en my ceded the more easily, having sustained enormous preses on the preceding day.

Count Walewski, in a circular to the French agents

abroad, answers the note of Count Nesselrode.

Great Bertain. IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS— THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED BY ONE BUNDRED MAJO

An exciting debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th. Disraeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament can-not adjourn for a recess without expressing its diseatisconduct of the government in reference to the question the flouse feels it a duty to desiare that it will con

titue to give every support to the Queen in the protitue to give every support to the Queen in the prosecution of the war until, in co-junction with her
allies, he shall obtain a safe and homora de peace.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the government, of
ferec, as an amendment, that the House baving seen
with regret the failure of the Vienna Conferences, it will
continue to give every support to continue the war
until an homorable peace be consided.

Sir Wm Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by
inserting the worts, "and still cher sh a desirathat the
communications in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Mr Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr.
Heathcote.

BY Gladrone appropries lashed the government— especially Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J Russell repired, defeading his conduct at Vienna, when the debate was adjourced. The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of Disraeil's mot on, and 319 against it—a majority of 100 for the covernment.

House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of Derash's mot on, and 319 against it—a majority of 100 for the government.

Farl Grey made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill for abolishing newspaper stamps, was read for the second time in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the papers concerning the Annalian Bishops and Courch.

Both Houses have adjourned until June 4th.

On the 24th Lord Palmerston held a private mesting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over two hundred were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government and declared his intention of proceduring the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harm unious.

It is expected by the 20th of June that every available man in Great Britain belonging to the infantry regiments will have embarked for the war.

Some changes have been made in the War Department by placing the Oxfonance office in the hands of the Minster of War

Wodnesdey, the 23d, was the Great Derby race day at Eprom. The horse, "Wild Davell" won.

France.

France.

The appointment of General Pelissier to command is well received in France.

The Paris papers were all badly hoaxed by copying a sbum war despatch from the London Standard.

Queen Victoria visits Paris on the 15th of August.

Russia had just annexed four districts of country be longing to the Mongui tribes on the frontier of China.

The King of Sardinis's insart son died on the 19th. It is reported that the King will go to the war in the East. The Convents Suppression bill is vetoed by the Senate.

New Zealand.

A severe earthquake occurred at New Zealand on the 12th of February.

Commercial Affairs. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued abundantly supplied at very easy rates. Exchange steady. Consols closed at 91 1/4 per account, 91 money. Dollars, 5s. 134d.; bar, 5s. 134d.; doubloons, 7ss. 3d.; eagles, 76s. 2 kd. Bullion in bank has increased £602,000 The payment of the two and a half millions instalment on the new loan on the 22d, had no effect on the market.

Saturday, May 26. Funds 1/2 per cent. higher from the result of the ministerial debate. Consols closed to day at 91%. AMERICAN STOCKS.

tions had been chiefly in railways. United States bonds 1868, 167% a 108%; Massachusetts bonds, 101; Mary bends, 84 a 85; Virginia bonds, nominal, 87 a 88; ster ling, 85 a 87; Canada 6's, 111 a 112; Pennsylvania Cen tral first, 90; Erie, second, 92; third, 84 a 86; converti-bles, 79 a 81; fund, 78 a 80; Illinois Central, 67 a 69. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Shipley & Co. say: -Since the departure of the last steamer, there has been much excitament in cotton, the tity of 153,600 bales, including 76,000 on speculation and 7,000 for export, at an advance of fully a farthing on low and middling, and an eighth on higher qualities of American. Fair Orieans, 6%d.; middling, 6%d.; fair Mobius, 6%d.; middling, 6%d.; fair Mobius, 6%d.; middling, 6 b.16d. a bd.; ordinary to good ordinary, 5%d. a 5%d.; interior, 4d. a 4%d. The sales on Friday, 25th, were 15,000 bales, one half to the trade, closing very steady, but with less animation. Great ease in money, and the large purchases of the tradewho, on their part, have obtained an equivalent advance on yarns and goods—have given a conditione to operators, and it would not surprise us to see yet higher prices, although it appears scarcely probable that the trade, who are now well in stock, will continue to follow speculators with the same determination as has been apparent in the past week.

Stock, 569,000 bales, including 369,000 bales American. and 7,000 for export, at an advance of fully a farthing

SATURDAY, May 26—3 P. M.
Cotton to-day in good demand. Sales Ituly 23,000 bales at extreme quotations.

bales at extreme quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Some circulars report the cora market again very quiet, at last week,'s prices.' From the extremely small stocks of foreign wheat and flour, the quotations are sommel, the demand being almost entirely supplied by the inland millers and farmers. White wheat, 12s. s 12s. 9d.; red, 10s. 9d. a 11s. 9d. Old Westers Canal flour, 41s. a 42s; red, 10s. 9d. a 41s. Didelphis and Baltumore, 44s.; Ohio, 45s.; Canada, 41s. a 42s.; sour, 40s. a 42s. Indian corn is without change—white, 51s. a 51s 6d.; yellow, 50s. a 51s.; mixed, 50s. The wanter had been seasonable, but the season is late and the wheat plant deficient in light soils.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef in active cemand. Quotations raised 2s a 5s. Pork continued to move freely, but buyers pay present raise with reluctance. In bacon the tendency was upward; shoulders were enquired for, but there was no supply. Lat. in moderately active demand, and steady at last week's prices. Tallow quiet. Y. C. quoted at 5bs.

prices. Tallow quiet. Y. C. quoted at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports put ashes in active demand. Sales 1,000 bbls., at 30s a 31s. Pearls quoted at 34s. Nothing doing in turpentins. Spirits quiet, and without change in prices. Rosin—An extensive business done; about 30,000 bbls. had brought 4s. a 4s. 3d. common 4s. a 4s. 5d. to arrive, and in store. No sales in tar. Rape oil duil. Linseed oil, a good business done, at 37s. a 38s. Palm oils lower. Oilve less acuve. Seal, duil. Small sales of cad, at £43, and sperm £135. Philadeiphis bark, a moderate business, at 5s. 9d. a 9s. Dys woods mostly unchanged; Laguus logwood, 72s. 6d. Domingo, £5. Sugar, limited supply, at full prices. Coffice—The public sales went off with spirit. Good business done in rice, in early part of the week, but closed rather lower. Tea—Congou more inquired for; quoted 9d. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Baring Brothers report:—Produce almost unchanged.

Sugar and coffee firm. Breadstuffs queet. White wheat

80s. a 86s.; red, 74s. a 80s.; flour, 40s. a 44s. Spirits

turpentine, upward, 55s.; turpentine (in bond) un
changed, and quiet. Tallow quiet. 51s. on the spot.

Larc—Buyers of Western at 52s.; sellers ask 53s. Fish

oils all quiet, at previous rates. Tes—Congou in de
mard, at 8½d.; other sorts unchanged. Iron—A good

demand for Weish, makers generally asking hugber

prices. Neils £6 10s. a £6 15s.; bars £6 15s. a £7;

Scotch pigs had advanced to 69s. Mixed Clyde copper

in fair demand, and prices unchanged. Leat—Pig £22

10s.; refined, £24; speiter steady, £22 5s. 10d. Tin un
changed.

The markets have been a good deal excited. Pro asked very high rates, which checked busines where moderation was shown buyers purchased freely.

Passengers by the Africa Br Cobb Watts, Gillepie, Mesuica Hunt, Bullach, Wars. Wars. Rouleon, Herne, Brillepie, Wars. Wars. Wars. Bouleon, Helmes, Wyme, Helmes, Kedwall, Fitahuch, MeArthur, Smith, Hr Sumser and lady, Mrs Corok and intak, Rev Dr O'Mears and lady, Mrs Warren and lady, Rev Drown, C G Baylor (Searer of despatches) Mr. Wallivan and lady. Capt Cobb. apt Weeks, Dr Philipick, Dr Richard, Mrs Budeon, Mrs Clough, Dr Douglass, Mrs Kastota, Mr Watsen and Lady, Moster Fitshagh, Mr Chaptota, Mrs Marken and Lady, Moster Fitshagh, Mr Chaptota, Mrs Marken and Lady, Moster Fitshagh, Mr Chaptota, Mrs Marken and Lady, Moster Fitshagh, Mr Chaptota, Mr Marken and Lady, Mr Marken and Lady, Marken and Lady, Mr Mar

Arr from New York 24th, Fonias, at Cork; 25th Palestiate, at Deal.

Arr from Boston 22d, Trusty, as Brielle.

Arr from Philadelphis 18th, Ismae Jeans at Valorais; 23d Getavia, Woodward, at Gravesend; 22d, Croole, at London derry.

Arr from Savannah 24th, Alma, at Liverpool, clermont, at Brittel; Silas Greenman, at Liverpool.

Arr from Charleston 22th, Amelia thicuse, at Liverpool.

Arr from Charleston 22th, Amelia thicuse, at Liverpool.

Arr from New Oricas 15th, Alabams, Greene, as Goridar; 16th, Meede, at Tricate 15th, Alabams, Greene, as Goridar; 16th, Meede, at Tricate; 24th, North America, at Liverpool; 25th Rockland, de.

Arr from Mobile 22d. Plymouth, at Queenstown, Arr from Apalesbicoh, 25th, Jene at Liverpool.

Bid for New York 19th, Moins, Waljen, Jewena, from Bremerhaven; 22d, Crocus, from Clyde; 72d, Cambria, Isaac Webb Lucerna, from Liverpool: 22d, Putrel, from Liverpool 12d, Putrel, from Liverpool 18th or Philadelphia 24th, Crost of Wave, from Liverpool 18th or Philadelphia 24th, Crost of Wave, from Liverpool 18th or Philadelphia 24th, Crost of Wave, from Liverpool

National Council of the Know Nothings. PHILADELPHIA, Monday Night, June 4, 1816.

Nothing party, so called, is called to meet here to morrow. The basis of representation is seven delegates from each State, chosen by the State Councils in Con-

The city is full of excitement and expectation as to the result of the deliberations of this convention, which, indeed, is looked for with the most intenss anxiety all

I shall keep the New York Herald well posted up on everything important that transpires. The Girard House this evening, is full of delegates. Barker, the President of the National Council, has apactments there, and Kenneth Raynor is also at the same establishment Their quarters form a general resort for the delegates. and at the present writing some fifty or sixty prominent members of the Order are there congregated. Mr. Barker is at present ill and in bed. Most of the delegates tonight, after charting an hour or two with Raynor, visited

the Councils in session in the city.

The prospect is that the South will be strongly and fully represented to-morrow, and both sections of convention will endeavor to carry out their pet ideas with a high hand. I have already seem Messrs. Young and Littlejohn, of North Carolins; Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee; White, of Missouri; and two or three Virginia members. They will insist upon a ma-tional platform, and no dodging the slavery question.

There will be an open mass meeting after the adjournment of the Convention. There will be a great deal of talking to do, and the Council may sit two weers. If a cand date is to be mentioned for '58, I think Law

The elements of the Convention will be discordant enough, and somebody will have a great deal of rich fun. I shall endeavor to send you a full list of delegates to-morrow. I annex the names of the representatives of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maine, so far

Mea	mon	
	NEW YORK	
ist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
	James W. Barker	
	Thomas J. Lyons	
	L S Parsons	
	S. Sammors	
	(Drew out )	
	G. Squires	J. M. Corley.
	S. V R. Mallory	J. T. Moree.
9899	Horatio Seymour, Jr.	M. Barnett.

districts; but as only seven delegates can be sent to the

National Council, one district had to withdraw. Mr. Lyons, of Jersey City.
Dr. Deshler, do
Mr. Mc.lelan1, of Paterson.
Joseph A. Scevills, of Newton.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry J. Gardner, of Boston.
Henry Wilson, of Natick.
Edward Buffington, of Fall River.
John W. Foster, of Brimfield.
Heary H. Rugg, of Dennu.
Andrew A. Richmond, of Adams.
Augustus C. Carey, of Ipswich.

B. D. Peck, of Portlard
J. L. Stevens, of Augusta.
L. O. Cowan, of Saco
A. S. Richmond, of Rockland.
J. S. Sayward, of Bangor.
Josish Covill, of Jay.
James M. Lincoln, of Bath. The table talk of some of the delegates is rather good give some reason for Flournoy's defeat. One said, " We polled for Flournoy twelve thousand more votes than fee Pierce, and yet were beaten." Another said, satirises, the "unterrified:" "In every county where there was too confident of success, and neglected to canvass the State for Flourney—"Had that been done," said the

delegate, " we should have had 20 000 majority."

delegate, "we should have had 20 000 majority."

The Convention of te-morrow will be a great event in our politics. Look out for the reports. VIDEITE.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.!

[Revenue of the Baltimore Sun.]

The National Know Nothing Convention—Southern Delegates and Massachusetts Free Sollism.

The Know Nothing Council will assemble in Philadelphis to-morrow, and its proceedings will be note! with some in erest. A number of the Southern delegates have passed through this city, and among them Albert Piles, Eq., of Arkansas, the most seminent of the Southern wing of the order. These delegates expressed strong hopes that the Convention would succeed in nationalizing the Reaw Nothing party. This will be a difficult task, for a large portion of the Northern delegations are free sollers. The Massachusetts delegation, headed by Senator Wilson, will either stamp their principles upon the party platform, or withdraw from the Convention. A split seems unavoidable, whatever may be the course of the Convention upon the slavery subject.

TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—A. M.
The Know Nothing National Convention is understoon to have assembled, but where, is only known to the initiated. Sansome Street Hall is not the place; that hall, however, has been engaged for a grand ding

PHILADELPHIA, June 5-P. M. Nothing of a definite character has leaked out in rela-tion to the proceedings of the Know Nothing Conven-tion. It is rumored that the Massachusetts delegation was not admitted, on account of their refusal to adopt the third degree—to stand by the Union at all hazards.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—9 P. M.
The Convention meet with closed doors. It may be in session for two weeks. Gen. Wilson has not yet been excluded, but probably will be. The idea is to eliminate abolitionism, preserve the Order in the Southern and

The annual regatta takes place to morrow, the 7th natant. The following are the entries made to the committee, Mesers, C. H. Haswell, J. Winthrop Cham-TO START AS FOLLOWS:

Allowance of time-Forty seconds per ton.

The club met yesterday, and elected William Edgar Commodore, vice John C. Stevens, resigned; and Edwin A. Stevens, Vice-Commodore, vice William Edgar, pro-